

The New York Times Magazine

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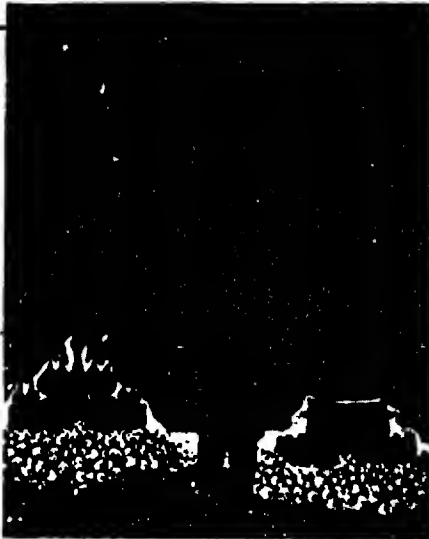
Are There Seeds of Revolt in

Reports of discontent on the mainland keep alive Chiang returning. Here an observer who has visited the country

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PROPAGANDA BY CHIANG

By RICHARD HUGHES



Leaflet with this cover urges Red soldiers to rise against their "masters."



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TAIPEI, Taiwan.
ONCE upon a time the Chinese Nationalists were dedicated to the strategy of an assault on the mainland in order to galvanize the repressed masses into revolt against their Communist masters. Now the plan is to assault the mainland only after the repressed masses have risen in revolt.

This is a policy switch of some significance. However, the original comforting premise remains unchanged: that the repressed masses on the mainland are smoldering with discontent and will in the early, or foreseeable future burst into flaming revolution.

In a recent personal interview which he granted me at his Grass Mountain villa on Taiwan, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek confidently reaffirmed this argument. "In 4,000 years of Chinese history no regime has been so universally loathed and detested by the people as the ruling Communist tyranny," he told me. "Not only our intelligence reports, but daily public admissions of the Communists themselves testify to widespread and growing discontent."

Certainly the Communist mainland press carries daily reports of the arrest of "counter-revolutionaries," the punishment of "reactionaries" and the confessions of "deviationists." There are also continuing reports of corruption and of sabotage by "Kuomintang spies and United States imperialist agents" (alleged usually to be curious attempts to blow up small railway stations, movie theatres and

left with superficial grumbles, drab and regime, the visitor of normal must in Chinese appear bad, garious, in

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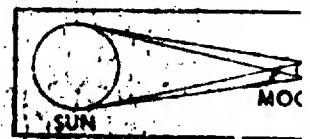
Notable, set Chiang Tse-tung's bag of victims have now infan outer dark that they public has and reddish

Chinese from time times, esp "gone to for some criticism, for which

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ery of the solar system, E telescopes, spectroscopes vices, plus a knowledge we have learned a great our moon—and others. S stance, has nine moons. Titan (below), is many



than ours but is tiny pen "primary" — Saturn. A moon's diameter is one-fourth as the earth's. This c large size and its place to earth and sun explain eclipses (below) that we s



to time. The upper diagram the moon can be so inter blank out the sun comp given point on the ear shadowed area (the penum it. The lower diagram sho earth can block the sun yet the moon remains vis light rays are bent inw earth's atmosphere. Other



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Principal features of the map are indicated on the photograph at right. Seas are named descriptively (mountains for earthy counter-parts) criteria for those who played important roles in astronomy. The "South Pole" is at the top, as in a telescope.

depicts what a moon visitor would see a light as on the earth, as in a black sky.



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